

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY—Light trades, fair weather. Last 24 hours' rainfall .24 temperature, max. 82, min. 72.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.9375—Per Ton \$78.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s 5 1-4d. Parity with Centrifugals, \$80.60 Per Ton.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## PARKER IS LIKELY TO WIN ON THE SECOND BALLOT

Wm. J. Bryan's Waning Influence is Shown in the Illinois Contest Decision.

The Opposition Still Hopes to Beat Parker—No Sign of Hearst—Thomas Watson Named for President by the Populists.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The indications are that Parker will be nominated on the second ballot. The assaults of the opposition are apparently ineffective though they claim that over one-third of the votes are pledged against Parker rendering his nomination impossible. Tammany is still in bad temper. One of the developments is the waning of Bryan's influence. He has been turned down by the National Committee, which decided to seat the Hawkins' delegates from Illinois. While the platform will not reaffirm the previous money planks it is improbable that an attempt will be made to declare for gold. Not much attention is paid to the Vice Presidency and the choice will probably go to Illinois or Indiana. Palmer Woods has been appointed National Committeeman from Hawaii to succeed Cornwell, deceased.

### AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The Tammany delegates of the New York State delegation have withdrawn their opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker, but the opposition is still confident that it can prevent a victory for the Parker forces.

Wm. J. Bryan has been selected to represent Nebraska on the Resolutions Committee.

The Subcommittee on Credentials has seated the Hopkins delegates from Illinois and it is probable that the Harrison-Hearst men will appeal to the convention.

## WATSON AND TRIBBLES HEAD POPULIST TICKET

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—The Populists have nominated Thomas Watson of Georgia for President and Thomas Tribbles of Nebraska for Vice President.

Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia lawyer whom the Populists have nominated for the Presidency, is a man about forty-eight years of age. As a Populist he was elected a member of Congress in 1891. He was nominated for Vice President at the St. Louis Populist convention which endorsed Bryan for President in 1896.

### AFTERNOON WAR REPORT.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

CRONSTADT, July 5.—The Russian battleship Peresviet is safe at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The Japanese and Russian forces came in contact near Motien yesterday when the Russians were forced to retire with a loss of 200 men. The Russians engaged were thirteen companies. The Japanese strength is unknown.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1904.  
(Received at 9:05 a. m.)

To JAPANESE CONSUL, Honolulu.

General Kuroki reports as follows: "At dawn of the Fourth of July and under a thick fog, two battalions of the Russian infantry attacked our outposts at Mattienling making an assault thrice against us. Yet after a severe hand to hand fight our outposts repulsed the enemy and pursued them four miles to the west. Our casualties were 15 killed and 30 wounded, including one officer. The enemy left on the field 30 dead and 50 wounded." TAKAHIRA.

### SAVED FROM THE NORGE.

ABERDEEN, July 6.—Seventeen additional survivors of the wrecked Norge have been picked up.



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.

## HOW BATTLESHIP HATSUSE WAS SUNK BY RUSSIANS

The Japan Advertiser says: Particulars of the scene of the disaster to the Hatsuse have been received. On May 15th, when the Hatsuse was cruising at 10:50 a. m., ten nautical miles off Port Arthur, she accidentally touched a mechanical mine on her port-side and began to list. Vice-Captain Arimori at once ordered his men to repair the hole and try to prevent leakage. This work was soon completed, and the fact was quickly reported to Captain Nakao and Rear-Admiral Nashiwa. The Hatsuse was immediately taken in tow by a war-vessel. Owing to the rough seas prevailing at the time, the ship was almost unmanageable, and the tow-ropes finally snapped. The Captain and the Vice-Captain went below with the object of ascertaining the exact nature of the damage. While they were engaged in this task at 12:30 p. m., the battleship touched a second mechanical mine on her port-side. The Vice-Captain was killed outright. The noise of the explosion was deafening in the extreme. Dense volumes of black smoke rose high in the air, and flames raged furiously. The scene that followed was indescribable. In another minute and ten seconds the big battleship went to the bottom. One hour and forty minutes had elapsed since she touched the first mine and the time she sank. Several Japanese war-vessels which were in the vicinity on the occasion of the disaster quickly went to the assistance of the crew and succeeded in rescuing over three hundred men. Rear-Admiral Nashiwa was rescued and taken on the warship Tatsuda. The Captain and all the members of crew worked well when the ship was going down. Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka did especially good service. On learning the disastrous fate of the vessel he rushed into the room where the photographs of their majesties were kept and removed them along with the important documents aboard to safer places. He was afterwards working just

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THOMAS E. WATSON,  
The Populist Candidate for President.

## CORRESPONDENT COMES BACK WITH HEAD SHORN

Wierd Tale of an Attempt to Get News By Joining the Chinese Bandits --- Why Scheme Was Given Up.

One of the strangest stories of a correspondent's experiences in the present Japanese-Russian war was brought to Honolulu yesterday on the transport Thomas by Frederick W. Unger, the former war correspondent in the Boer war, who has just returned from an ineffective effort to get either to the Japanese or Russian battle front. Unger arrived in the city yesterday from Nagasaki with a partially bald head, only side sections and the back of his hirsute adornment remaining. When he passed through Honolulu a few months ago on the transport Buford he had a full head of hair, neatly parted in the middle. And thereby hangs a tale.

Unger was somewhat backward about satisfying inquiries as to the loss of his hair. At a distance his skull looked as if the hair had departed by the course Father Time pursues, but closer examination shows that the shears and razor had something to do with it.

The war correspondent finally gave his version of the bald head, as follows:

"I went to Newchwang after vain efforts to get beyond Seoul, and while there decided to make a crowning effort to reach a point where I could observe things. I hit upon the plan of joining the Hung Hutzus, or 'Red Haired Bandits' who have been a terror along the Russian lines. They are a fierce lot of barbarians, and after arranging with a bandit-chief, I began preparations for making myself one of them.

"I had my head shaved as you see it, and had my dress ready. But at this time my friend Etzel, the war correspondent, was shot, and that deterred me. In fact it was like pouring cold water down my back and I gave up the proposition, left Newchwang and went back to Shanghai, and then to Nagasaki, where I joined the transport."

Mr. Unger did not say why he was keeping his head bereft of hair, but as he intends to enter the lecture field in the fall, the shaved head will be one of the attractions he has to offer. It is his intention to lecture on the situation in the Far East, and also to publish a book on the different phases of the "Yellow Peril." He says he will also take part in the political campaign in Pennsylvania and will tell something on the rostrum of the administration's policy in the Far East.

"I don't care just now to express an opinion as to what I believe will be the result of the war," continued Mr. Unger. "However, I went out to the Far East pro-Russian, and haven't had my ideas much shaken as yet.

"I went to Japan and then to the Philippines on the way out. From Nagasaki I went to Chemulpo and then to Seoul. I got tired waiting there, as many other correspondents did, and went to Tokio and went through the routine of making application for a pass to go to the front. I got tired of waiting for that and went to Shanghai and then to Chefoo. Finally I went to Newchwang.

"Etzel was killed while I was there. He and another correspondent



FREDERICK W. UNGER, THE RETURNING WAR CORRESPONDENT.

named Brindle went out in a junk and when seen by Russians attempted to get away. They were probably taken for pirates, and Etzel was unfortunately killed."

Unger had a queer experience on the transport Logan coming from Manila to Nagasaki. There was no room for extra passengers aboard, but Unger found one large room, airy and comfortable in which only two men were bunked. He went in, selected a bunk, but in the middle of the night found that he had been locked in. His room mates were acting queerly, and it finally dawned upon Unger that he had selected a bunk in the insane ward. He had a hard time getting out, the man in charge having been told that Unger was really crazy and was daffy on the assumption that he was a war correspondent and to watch him. Unger finally was released.

## HONDAYA BAZAAR RAIDED BY POLICE

Donald Riley, a newspaper man who is a passenger on the Thomas, reports an interesting occurrence during the transport's stay at Nagasaki. At about four o'clock on the evening of June 21st the famous Hondaya bazaar in Nagasaki was raided by Japanese officers and the proprietor arrested, the officials having information that Hondaya, although a Japanese, had been giving information to the Russians relative to the movements of transports.

Three transports had left Nagasaki the Saturday previous and were attacked 37 miles from that port by a Russian cruiser which had escaped from Vladivostok. Two transports were sunk but the third after attempting to ram the cruiser withdrew in a sinking condition and was beached at Moji, some miles from Nagasaki.

As soon as the citizens of Nagasaki learned of Hondaya's treachery they raided the magnificent bazaar which covers nearly an entire block and completely wrecked the place. The Japanese officials were extremely reticent about giving out information but the facts were learned from the police. All Americans were ordered to the transport.

## THE DUTCH TROOPS KILL MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

BATAVIA, July 6.—The Dutch punitive expedition attacked Likat on June 20. The loss of the Achinese rebels was 432 killed, including 281 women and 88 children. The Dutch loss was the commander and fifteen soldiers wounded. On June 23 the Dutch attacked Langalbat, killing 654 Achinese, including 186 women and 130 children.